Business Notices.

Season of Furs.—Genin, No. 214 Broadway, New York, so letts the attention of the ladies to his magnifi-cent assortances of superb furs, mean up in the newest and

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An entirely new, well a and extensive assertment marks by Messers. Thompson and Badger, the Senato

The best and largest assortment of English and Benneh Dressing Cases in the city.

Colline's Self-Explanatory Bibles, both pininly and elegantly bound in great variety.

Ricciano Moscay & Co.,

Importers of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bibles, &c.

At Wholesale Cally

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st. WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will speed the balance of his stock of first quaity READY MADE CLOTHING. COMPISING OVERCOME. Business Costs, Pantaloons, Youts, &c., at wholesale proces, with a view of residenting these we promises at the old stand, No. 23 Breadway, on the lat of February part, with an entire new stock.

WH. T. JENNINGS, No. 7 and 2 Barelay-st.

Celebrated Pianos and Melodeons, in larger amortments and less price than can be found elsewhere it United States. Each instrument guaranteed Second Planes at great bargains. Planes to rent. Cash paid for se hand Planes. Horace Warras, No. 3.5 Broades

FUR NOTICE.-G. W. WHITE would inform the Genia, that the best present this season for the ladies complete set of Funa and the best place to get than a Wattr's. They are got up to good sayle, and are of his manufacture. White No. 212 Broadway, corner suiton. NEW MUSIC.—The latest popular Song and Choras is "Little Nellie's Seeping," by Edward O. Exton Desicated to the Choras Club of Philadelphia. Ploc 20 cents. Published by Horaca Warras, No 333 Broadwar.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special auction sale of Stocks and Boxtos on Naturday, Dec. 9, at 12) o'clock, at the Marchart' Exchasor.

Albert H. Nicolay Anationeer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—At No. 527 Broadway, corner of Springat, may be found a new and splendid new crement of useful and ornamental articles for Holloay Present Jewelly, Jet Grode, Fan Opera Glesses, Lands' and Jentalese's Orsaing Cases Odor Cases, Jawel Garkets, Fancy Buge, Purses, China Figures and Vases, Papier Maché Work Tables, Writing Deals, &c., &c.

Ornore, Boardman & Townsen, No. 50 Broadway.

New Music.-Now in press, and will be ready on Saturday morting a new Song and Chorus. Praise God of the Sunday School, defloave to the American Sa day School Union, words by Goroge W. Bleecker music by Thomas de ker. A beautiful me noty, adapted to the voice and capacitie of Sunday School children. Price 12 cents Schools supplied to the period of Sunday School children. Price 12 cents Schools supplied to the period contraction of Sunday School children.

CARD .- A Report of our Failure having A CARD.—A Report of our Failure having been very industriculty circulated by some envious or evil-disposed persons, and, as there may be some who might credit it without further inquiry, we doem it our duy to given it coursed decton. It is the revene of time. But the exuse that induced the standard cose exist, and is true, namely: that we are sailing a great many goods, and that too, as is imported, at ruinously low prices. The tuin this is working us however, we are satisfied with, as well as with the success of an undertaking which has met such general appreciation. It is also true that we must continue, for the remainite of the season, to close out a very large stock of Winter Chothing, at prices which may produce many more reports of a like nature.

Very respectfully.

Develop Miller of the Market & Co.

FRENCH MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS .-FRENCH MILLINERY FOR THE HOLDIAYS.— Mrs. PARSWORTH NO 527 Brindway, will first DAY open a fresh assortment of Paris Millinery, adapted to mee: the do-mand for the approaching holdiays. Price 25 per cent. Isse than at any other establishment. Also, new styles for evening dresses. Darsswartso fishionably executed in 16 hours. Mrs. Parksworth opposite Broadway thenter.

Farsawouth opposite Broadway Theater.

CRUSH! PHIZ!! BANG!!! FAILURES!!!!
Sansawors!!!! A Treasure Crusts -- Who's afraid! Knox is of the optolon that reputation to a business man is better than wealth, and so to enable him to carry his sails all stant and trim during the present insarrais storm, has determined to sell off his nature stock of Fura at 25 per cent less than cost prices. Think of it, Ladies! His absortment comprises a great variety of Carss, Victobines, Currs, Collans, Robes, &c.

OCAPES, VICTORINES, CUPPS, COLLARS, ROBER &C.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber is now selling his entire stock of "all and Winter Goods, as greatly reduced prices. The stock contains a large sameument of rich Silks, Pried Cashmeres, Merinose, DeLaines, Blankets, Finntels, Ribbons, Paramattas, &c. Also, me axingwise stock of rich Cashmere Shawle, Also, Long and Square Platd Wood Shawle; all of which will be offered at great bargains.

E. H. LEADREATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard st.

BOMBAZINES, BOMBAZINES-Just received from Anothen, I case of 6: Black English Hombarines of a very su-perior make, which we will offer at 6: \$\tilde{P}\$ yard; the same as usually sold at 10: Also, 1,000 pair of real Whitney Blankets, which will be sold very chesp.

E. H. Landersava, No. 307 Broadway, corner Leonard et.

FURS, FURS, FURS .- At the West End Fashionable Hat and Cap Emporium, Gentlemen's, Youths' and Chil-dren's Hats and Cars. The especial attention of ladice to called to our large assortment of children's Hars and Cars. J. W. Kelloog, No. 128 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY SEASON-HIGHLY INTERESTING TO HOLDAY SEASON—HIGHEY INTERESTING TO THE LABOR.—The attention of the benevolent, at this season, is particularly drawn to Generic Branch Roberts in the case where they will find every acticle of dress necessary for Laddes, Albers, Yustha and Children all of which, during the holday season, will be marked at a very considerable reduction under the nemal price. The Fire department in this respect, will be found exceedingly attractive—rich Indison Ray Sable Sets from \$40; dark Russian Mick Sable Capee and Onform \$20, and every other description of Fars at an innusually lowiprices.

Under the St. Richards Society Society and Conference of the St. Richards Society Society.

COME ONE, COME ALL!!—The greatest assertment of Fancy Goods ever displayed in New York for the Holidays, are to be found at the Fancy Store of H. S. ROKES, who has just returned from Europe with every variety of who has just returned from Europe with every variety of Pancy Goods, Jet Bracelets, Pertu nerv, Reticules, Work Borzs, Musie Borss, Games for Old and Young Tuys for all the Children in New York, and the region round about, at prices which are almost equal to making them a present. Old Santa Claus has left, his orders for his Christmas and New Year's supply at the Fancy Bazasr of H. S. Rockas, No. 449 Broadway.

BANK AGENCY AT NOS. 66 AND 68 FELTON-ST.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Dec. 9. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

Week contains the following:

1. EDITORIALS: The Battle of Balaklava; The War in Russia, The Message, The Treasury Report; Kaussas for Slavery; Nativian and Liberty, &c.

11. THE PARSIDENTS MESSAGE.

111. EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS: Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; Report of the Courtal Land Office Report of the Societary of the Navy; Report of the Persion Office; Report of the Patent Office, Report on Commerce and Navigation.

IV. THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

Correspondent.

V. EUROPE: Later Intelligence; Arrival of the Africs;
The Fighting at Sevanopol; Awful Effects of the
Sloge; The Sick Rossted Alive; Incidents of the

VI. FRANCE: Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

VI.-FRANCE: Letter from Our Own Correspondent.
VIII.-ITALY: The Pope in his Element.
VIII.-REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and most conspicuous form the latest and most important events that have transpired in the City.
United States, Sandwich Islands, and Tahiti.

United States, Sandwich Islands, and Tahlil.

IX. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: New-York Election; Virginias North Carolina, Kanses; Illinois.

X...NORTH AND SOUTH: By Mrn. Gaskell, author of Mary Barton, Ruth Cranford, &c.

E. XI...POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN UTAH: The Advantages of Having Many Wives

XII..LITERARY MEN OF CALIFORNIA: Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

XIII. POETRY: The Dead Off Cape Race. XIV. MARRIAGES and DEATHS. XV. TELEGRAPH: The Latest News received by

XVI. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stora, Grain Provision, and Cattle Markets; very fully and specially reported for The Tribuna. Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Fublication Office this morning. Price of cents. Sussentierton.—One copy for one year, \$23 three copies \$5; five cupies, \$8; few copies, \$12.

CORRECTION .- There is no Lieut. Hamilton in ou Navy. Lieut. N. L. Herndon is the 2d Lieutenant of the U. S. steamer San Jacinto, and it is to him, undoubtedly, that our correspondent referred in his account of the interview between M. Soule and the

French official at Cale's. THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.—The Rev. H. M. Field, late of West Springfield, has recently become one of the editors and proprietors of thi religious journal. Mr. Field's admirable literary accomplish ments, and his general liberality of sentim his accession to the editorial corps in this City a subject of congratulation.

The Virginia Messenger of Stanton warmly advocates the suspension of specie payments by the banks in that State.

New-York Daily Tribane.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY. SENATE, Dec. 7 .-- Petitions asking for better provision for saving life at sea were offered. Mr. Badger moved to waste two days, by adjourning to Monday. He also gave notice of a bill to increase the pay of Members of Congress and of the Judges of the Sapreme Court. The death of Presley Ewing (of the House) was communicated, and, after culogistic re-

adjourned to Monday. House, Dec. 7 .- Bills were introduced: for the subual Indian Appropriation; to pay Invalid Pensions; to improve Rapids in the Mississippi; to sell Reserve Lands in Florida; to make Columbus, Miss , a port of delivery; for the better security of lives on steam vessels—all of which were referred. The bill to remodel the Diplomatic System was sent to the Foreign Affairs Committee The death of Presley Ewing, of Kentucky, was announced Messrs. Coxe Bristow, Latham and Smith speec of the deceased, the usual resolutions were passed, and the House ad-

The storm is not fully over. Yesterday afternoon there was a mustering of clouds for a heavy enow-storm, but the fall was inconsiderable. During the evening there was a strong cold gale from the west. The Hudson River was open to Albany at noon yesterday, but probably closed during the night.

The Board of Aldermen, at their session last evening, took up the matter of the New City Hall, but came to no conclusion on the subject. Much time was consumed in debate. The Board passed a resolution prohibiting the use of steam on the Fourth-av. A resolution was also adopted calling upon the Controller to give his reason for not paying the draft of the Street Commissioner. in favor of John Pettigrew, for regulating the Second-av.

A material difference of opinion at present exists between the Board of Education and the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in regard to the amount of money to be raised for educational purposes in 1855. A document from the Board of Education, printed with the proceedings of the Supervisors, in another column, furnishes some light upon the matter.

In our Commercial article will be found the details of a defalcation, to the amount of \$25,000, in the Market Bank. The arrest of the defaulting teller of the Ocean Bank, is noticed in our local news columns.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesferday, steps were taken to induce Congress to send a steam-propeller and store-ship to the Arctic Ocean to relieve Dr. Kane and his crew. and to aid in the search for Sir John Franklin.

The steamer Union, from Havre and Southampton, with four days later news from Europe, is momentarily expected. She was to have sailed Nov. 22. The steamship Pacific was to sail from Liver-

pool on the 29th of Nov., and would be due about Sunday. The Cunard steamer (Niagara) which was to sail on the 22d was probably taken to carry troops

to the seat of war; so no steamer will be due at

The City of Columbus, S. C., was scourged by fire night before last. The loss is estimated to be one hundred thousand dollars.

Among the items by telegraph last night, we notice the arrest of two men in Baltimore for capturing a black boy on a charge of vageancy and selling him into Siavery. The novelty lies not in the deed, but in the fact that the speculators were really arrested therefor. They will expect to be let up easily, as they were merely humble imitators of the chivalrous State of South Caro-

We hoped to get the official declaration of the State Canvassers last night, but, following the bad example of the New York Board, they met, did nothing, and adjourned until to-day.

We give the material portions of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, this morning. Toe entire document is considerably longer than the President's Message, but much space is taken up with details of the operations at Grevtown, and the position of squadrons; all of which the public have had long since through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. Of course. Mr. Dobbin justifies the Greytown vandalism-that is his duty, as a Cabinet officer. He offers, also, a recommendation for a further increase of the Navy, by the building of six war vessels, in addition to the increase authorized by the last session of Congress. The additional vessels are to have steam as an auxidiary. The steam frigates now building, the Secretary says, will be affoat by next fall. Secretary Dobbin iterates his recommendation for the reorganization of the Navy, for reform in its administration and for a retired list, and presses his views with earnestness. In support of his views be easts very broad and general imputations upon officers of the Navy, declaring that "there are 'many'officers now in the Navy whose names do not adorn the register," and that "there are those incapable of performing duty from age or affliction:" others "do not merit promotion, from incapacity, either moral or physical," and that the "magic touch of reform is needed to impart to the now-drooping body of our "Navy a robust health and a new life." The Secretary announces his purpose of adopting the apprenticeship system. The marine corps is suded for its usefulness, and especially for its readiness to put down insubordination on shipboard, "with strong hand and burnished arms, at "the drum tap." The Secretary recommends an increase of this force also. We have now eight Navy Yards, inclusive of the one now in rapid progress of construction at Mare Island, California. To keep these yards in proper condition for useful service, and to erect on them the necessary buildings and fixtures, the Secretary says, will occasion the expenditure, annually, of large sums of money, notwithstanding the diligence and vigilance of the Chief of that Bureau. Large appropriations will be from time to time required for the yard in California, which, it is presumed, will be a complete establishment, as it is the only one on the Pacific. The sectional dock on the coast of California is completed, and the contrac-tors are busily employed in building the basin and railway. The report concludes with commenda-

tions of the Naval Academy, the Practice-ship, the

Dobbin's report is ornate and in no small degree poetical.

THE MAINE LAW IN NEW-YORK. Many of the Whig journals of our State are now heartily exulting over the election of Mynox H. CLARK as our next Governor. We could share in their exultation if we did not see before us a clouded and portentous future. The skies have an engry look, and no man can say what shall be the a-pects of the morrow. Already we observe many of those who have hitherto basked in the sunshine of Whig prosperity and shared boundfully in the harvest of its better fortuges now edging off for the camp of the Know-Nothings, to see what chance of provender may present itself in that quarter. We expect this tendency to siduse itself until about every thing of the late Whig party which is essentially time serving and vensi shall have gone fully over to the new array, whose prospect for future flesh pots is deemed so fattering.

If those who barely triumphed in the election of last mouth are to make head at all against the old and new adversaries that encompass them, they must do it by unimpeachable finelity to their obligations, their principles, and their faithful allies. Myron H. Ctark is a Whig; but the Whigs who supported him did not and could not elect him. He owes his triumph to Democrats and Free Soilers who for Freedom and Temperance's sake discarded party attachments in behalf of their cherished convictions. They voted for Clark, not because he was a Whig, though they were fully aware of that fact, but in order that Slavery might be curbed in the Federal Government, but especially in the Federal Territories, and that an efficient Probibitory Liquor Law should be enacted and enforced in our State.

Will our new Legislature recognize and fulfill there reasonable expectations? There is no doubt as to the course of the Governor elect. We flatter no man, and we have very plainly set forth our objections to the course pursued by Mr. Clark in the late canvass. We say again that he ought not to have tried to be a Kno w-Nothing and ought to have resigned his Senatorship immediately on resolving to accept the nomination for Governor. These were grave errors of judgment, but not of purpose. We shall have in Mr. Clark a Governor whose every feeling, every impulse, ally him to the cause of Freedom, of Comperance, and of Morality. Unshrinking, uncompromising resistance to the Nebraska Fraud will have no firmer or heartier advocate at Albany this winter than Myron H. Clark, while Liquor Prohibition, uniform and thorough, will find in him a most unflinching champion.

But will the Legislature be equally straightforward, equally reliable? We fear not. The Assembly, fresh from the People, will probably reflect the popular will; we do not feel sure of the Senate. We remember how feeble was the resistance in that branch (yet unchanged) to Seymour's Rum Veto, and we fear the Liquor Interest will find means to be stronger there in reality than in sppearance. When such vast pecualary consequences depend on the casting or withholding of two or three votes, it is well to believe with fear and trembling.

We do not fear that either House will flatly refuse to pass a Prohibitory Law. That would be too gross an outrage on public sentiment to be attempted at this time. But it will be so easy to get up a disagreement between the two Houses en some incidental point, or to let some linch pin drop out during the progress of the bill through Committee, that we cannot conceal our anxiety as to the result.

Others have had their festivities and congratulations over the issue of our late contest. For those whose object is attained, this is well; but we postpone our rejoicing until we shall have seen a stringent, impartial, working Prohibitory Liquor Law carried through both branches of the Legislature. We shall not wait for Gov, Clark's signature, nor, if we did, should we have to wait

COTTON PROSPECTS.

In his recent message, the Governor of South Carolina informs the Legislature that " the financial distress in that State is greater than at any period since 1837"-that is, than at any period ce that which last witnessed the rapid approach of perfect British free trade, with the creation of an immense foreign debt incurred for the purchase of cloth, iron, and other commodities that should have been produced at home -and the export of specie consequent upon the great decline of our credit abroad, itself the consequence of the fact that we were closing furnaces and mills, and rendering ourselves daily more and more dependent upon foreign markets in which to sell the grain and the cotton we produced, and to purchase the cloth and iron we required to consume.

For the apprehension manifested by our south ern friends there certainly exist very good reasons. The forthcoming crop of cotton is likely to be the largest that has ever vet been seen, and the market for it is likely to be the smallest we have known for many years, the necessary consequence of which must be a very great decline of price. Eaglish journals tell us that " the cot ton manufacture appears, in a certain degree, to have attained its limits." and that " the renorts from abroad are untoward." " A merica " as they say, and as we but too well know, " is clutted, and will have some difficulty in keeping up her consumption, should her pres est exports sustain any diminution. Again, they tell us, that "the Indian market is overstocked by forced consignments;" and that the increased exports in that direction are as 'ugly a figure on the statistical returns as a falling off of more than a million in ten months in the China exports."

What, now, are the prospects of the producers of cotton? In England, its manufacturers are menaced with ruin. For many months past they have been deluging the world with goods that could be sold only at immense loss, and now they themselves are on the brink of ruin-and with the close of each and every mill there must be diminished demand for cotton, with downward tendency in price. At home, food is high, work is alack and wages are low, the consequences of which are there everywhere seen in an universal duliness of trade. Hence, the demand for cotton manufactures of all kinds is steadily and rapidly diminishing as men, women and children are ceasing to be employed, and as the pressure of the times on all classes of society is gradually enforcing on all the necessity of dispensing with the purchase of everything not indispensable to the continuance of life. Food must be bought, and the man who carns only half wages can buy no

other and smaller matters. The style of Mr. who finds his business diminished one-half, must buy food and pay rent before he purchases shirts

There is, therefore, a daily and hourly decline in the purchase of clothing and this effect is being experienced not only in this country and England, but in Canada, in India, and all other of the free trade countries of the world. The effects there produced must necessarily operate to a considerable extent upon Germany. France, and Belgium, producing diminution in their ability to employ labor and diminution in the ability of the laborer to purchase cloth, while the crop of the great material of clothing is likely, as we are told, to be greater than has ever yet been known. Under such circumstances, it is no matter for surprise that each successive steamer should bring advices that the market is dult and drooping; por peed we be surprised, if, before the close of the season, the price be lower than any we ever yet have seen. Reduction in the price of this important article of export will, of course, produce increased necessity for exporting gold to make up the deficiency thereby produced, and with every such increase there must be an incressed stringency in the money market-increased demand on the West and South for money, with increased failures of banks and diminished power on the part of farmers and planters to hold their crops, with corresponding dimirotion in the consumption of cotton goods of every hind. Thus everything tends, so far as we can see, to aggravate the financial distress of which our South Carolina friends now so much complain, and of which they themselves are the cause. Had they permitted the tariff of 1842 to remain in existence, our domestic consumption would now exceed a million of bales, and the quantity for which a foreign market would be required, would be less by 400,000 bales than it now is, while the power to retain the gold yielded by California would be producing its effect in causing the making of roads and the building of mills and furnaces in every part of the country, with steady tendency to increase, instead of degrease, in the domestic consumption, and corresponding tendency toward diminution of dependence upon foreign markets, over whose movements we can exercise no control. The world presents, as we think, no case so re-

markable as that now presented by our southern States-holding, as they do, almost a monopoly of the supply of one of the most important commodities in the world, and yet subjected to the everest "financial distress" whenever they are permitted to direct the policy of the Union. This is o simply because they will insist upon continuing their dependence on one great market controlled by others, instead of making a market to be conrolled by themselves. They go on, year after year, singing the song of free trade, and sending nearly all their crop through a single channel, at the end of which stand the English manufacturers, who take it at prices always fixed by themselves -and the lower the prices the louder is the free trade chorus among the men who thus earich themselves at the cost of the planters. The liftter desire that cotton may be high, and that it may be so they sieg free trade. The former desire that it may be low, and that it may be so they sing free trade, and carefully caution the planter against permitting the growth of comestic competition for the purchase of cotton or the sale of cloth. The consequence s that the latter gives much cotton for little cloth, and then exports all the gold he can find to help to settle the balance of trade; after which his banks stop payment, or in the effort to avoid bankruptcy, produce the 'financial distress' here complained of; and then the planters relieve themselves by holding meetings for the glorification of free trade, and for passing resolutions that it is expedient and proper to adopt such regulations as will place them under the control of Charleston and Savannah instead of New-York and Boston. The whole course of the South is inconsistent, and will continue so to be so long as the policy of the nation shall continge to look toward having but one place in which to sell the raw material produced by our farmers and planters, and one in which to buy the cloth and iron required for our consumption, selling the former so low and buying the latter so high as to require not only all the gold of California, but all the bonds and stocks that we can create to settle the adverse balance of

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN NEW-YORK.

Our readers will find in another column some emarkable statements made by Capt. Smith, who is now lying in one of our prisons under conviction of slave-trade piracy. These statements were spontaneously made to the editor of The Erangelist, and are so entirely in accordance with facts edicated on the trial of Capt. Smith, and with other information which we have from time to time laid before the public, that there is no reason to doubt their truthfulness. It seems, then, that the headquarters of the slave trade is now in this City; that here the principal capitalists connected with it have their places of business; and that usually slavers are dispatched bence at the rate of some thirty a year. The mode of fitting them out and of taking them to sea is detailed by Capt. Smith with considerable minuteness, and all that is wanting to render his statements perfect is, the names of the shipowners and merchants engaged in these nefarious

We do not know what steps have been taken by the authorisies in consequence of the recent disclosures; but we trust that efficient measures will be employed to break up this atrocious busi-Capt. Smith states that Americans are connected with it, but that the best owners for the slaver to deal with are the Spaniards and Poringuese, who here devoto themselves to this occupation. This is not surprising. It will be remembered that in the course of that enterprising navigator's trial, some testimony was adduced going to show that the employés in the office of the Portuguese Consul were implicated in fitting out his vessel, in such a manner that the Consul himself must almost have felt it necessary to have the matter publicly investigated in order to clear his own skirts. As yet, however, we have not heard that any such investigation has been commenced, either at the request of the Consul or of the Portuguese Minister at Washington. Meanwhile, whatever other steps are taken for the discovery and punishment of the villains who carry on the trade under the protection of the American flag, it does not appear that the activity of the treffic is seriously diminished. There are at this moment in the port one or two vessels which, beyond a doubt, are intended to Naval Observatory, Lieut. Maury's labors and clothing. Rent must be paid, and the merchant others building which are evidently designed for war would occasion such universal ruin and dissail to Africa for slave cargoes; and we know of

the same purpose. Very probably, also, Capt. Smith bimself might put the authorities upon the track of various enterprises of the sor :- possibly he might even indicate the means of its total suppression, as far as the ports of the United States are concerned-a service which would well deserve to be considered when the amount of his punishment comes to be decided on. However this may be, we arge upon the authorities the necessity of vigilance and energy in the discharge of their duty toward these vessels, their owners and pavigators. If additional legislation is needed, no doubt Congress will promptly grant it-the foreign slave trade not being recognized as an object of protection and favor at the hands of the American Government.

THE TRIBUNE, a few months since, contained a series of controversial papers on the power of the Pepe to disselve the ties between a sovereign and his subjects. Some Catholic writers, on that occasion, made strong efforts to maintain that no such power is vested in the Pope. We find, however, the reverse asserted in the Civiltà Cattelica, a magazine published at Rome, under the direct censure and control of the Papacy, and speaking thus with efficial sanction. That periodical, in its number of the 5th August, 1854, supports the opinion of a theological publicist, maintaining "that excommunication by the "Church has as an upavoidable result the disso-· lution of the tie of subjection and of the oath of "fidelity"-(che la scomunica porta seco issofatto lo scioglimento dal vincolo di sudditanza e giuramento ai fedeltà). According to this, if a Pope should lay his ban upon the Government of the United States, Catholic subjects of that Government would become, ipso facto, absolved from all fidelity thereto.

The Cività Cattolica claims to be the pure and incontestable expression of Papal aims and ideas, while on every page in every line, it wages paremitting war against any and every manifestation of intellectual or civil liberty, the rights of the people, and political emancipation. In the view of this periodical, all these things are offsprings of Protestantism, immorality and heathenism, and their father is the devil himself.

In another number, the Civiltà Cattolica rebukes very emphatically a Catholic work published at Florence in 1853, whose anonoymus author sought to prove that the Roman Cataolic religion is not incompatible with the broadest liberty. The poor author is treated as a heresiarch, a demagogue, a son of satan. It seems from this that at Rome the Papal system is regarded by its authorized expounders as altogether opposed to Freedom, though elsewhere a different opinion is set forth. Will The Freeman's Journal inform us whether the Civiltà Cattolica is right or wrong in this respect!

The American Organ, the new Know-Nething ournal at Washington, rejoices over the recent election in Massachusetts as the quietus of all opposition to Slavery in that State. According to this authority, the American Party comes into being in Massachusetts, as it does elsewhere, for the one purpose of securing a general obe dience to the dictates of the Slave power. Slavery is to be altogether let alone by this new organization; its principles and workings are not to be discussed; its designs are not to be questioned. The Know-Nothings are to be the universal patrons of slave-catching, the omnipresent protectors of every traveling kidnapper, and the defenders of every cruelty the peculiar institution may choose to delight in. Silence and submission are henceforth to be expected from the North. "The question of slavery," says The American Organ, "is not to be discussed." The American party is formed "on the basis of sinking the question of Slavery for ever." "In the consummation of the present revolution. the men of New-England, like their sires in the Revolution of '76, will stand by their brethren of the South as co-workers in a common cause."

Freemen of Massachusetts! is this your meanng? Do the honest, thinking men, who throughout the northern States have been led into the conclaves of this party, regard themselves as bound thereby to enlist in the great crusade of Slavery against Freedom? Are they ready to join in the exultation of the slaveocracy at the recent defeat of Liberty in Kansas? Know Nothing himself a slave? Are Heary Wilson, N. P. Banks, Anson Burlingame to appear in Congress as champions of nigger-driving Or is the expected national triumph of the new party, with its confident belief that it can prevent all discussion of Slavery and all resistance to its extension, but a groundless imagining and short-lived delusion?

Government has issued a book entitled the Seventh Census of the United States, with Appendix. By J. D. B. De Bow, Superintendent of the U. S. Census." This volume is of the size of an ordinary quarto Bible. The Members of Congress have for months been sending it to their friends through the Post-Office-of course, under their frank. A copy thus sent is, in all cases, carefully inclosed in a wooden box, and the whole enveloped in wrapping-paper. The weight of the book and box together is about twelve pounds-equal to the weight of 384 letters, on which the postage would have been \$11 52. Of this work, in addition to the usual number of public documents, extra copies are required by law to be printed, viz.: 7,000 for the Senate, and 10,000 for the House of Representatives. In addition to the thousands of these volumes sent through the mails, at the cost of the Department, we have tuns and tuns of useless public documents and electioneering pamphlets scattered broadcast through the land under Congressional franks.-And now it is proposed to pay for this great abuse of the franking privilege by increasing the tax on epistolary correspondence. Abolish the franking privilege, and letters might well be carried here for two cents, as they are in England, where not even the Queen can frank a letter or pamphlet.

The President and his Secretary of the Navy are very anxious to spend a few millions in build ing additional steam frigates, in order to strengthen the defenses of the country. At the same time they are zealous for that policy which shuts up our factories and work-shops, deprives the democratic masses of employment, and turns them out to starve, while the foreign debt of the country goes on increasing, and its real weakness becomes greater and greater every day. Of all the leading nations of the world, there is not one which is so little able to make war as the United States, nor one in which the mere prospect of a

tress. If the Executive truly desires to render the country powerful and independent, let it devote itself to the establishment of a tariff which will revive the confidence and prosperity of business, reopen the mills, furnaces and workshops, and call back to productive industry the myriads now wasting in itleness and despuir, Then the monetain of European debt waish now threatens us with all the consequences of general bankruptcy and ruin will at once lose its dangerous proportions; and, whatever are the disorders and dangers of that contnent, the peace and security of this will become safe against all extern d enemies. Let it once be understood that our cloth and iron are to be made by our own laborers, and not bought upon credit in Europe, and we may defy the world; but, uptil then, all the steamships that can float cannot help us. We must be strong at home, if we would be powerful abroad. Foreign debt and demestic stagnation are only elements of weakness: but they are the elements especially cherished by the Sham Democracy, of which President Pierce and Secretary Dobbin are most distinguished pillacs. Accordingly, ttey build steamships and shut up mills, give commissions to political bangers-on, and deprive thousands on thousands of workingmen of the chance of earning a living. So goes the world.

Mr. Badger proposes to give the Members of Congress higher pay for their valuable services. This is natural, especially for Mr. Badger. But we submit to that perspicacious Senator, that there is already no sort of correspondence between the article furnished and the price the country pays for it. Besides, it is hard times, and the patriots of Washington ought to be satisfied with their present salary and stealings. Let them at least have the decency to wait till the rest of us can earn even common day wages before they go to raising the comfortable compensation they give themselves for their exhausting labors in chewing tobacco, drinking bad liquor, making poor speeches and wose Presidents.

SLAVERY IN THE CENSUS.

NUMBER OF SLAVEHOLDERS TAKEN AND THEN SUPPRESSED.

On page xii of the introduction to the volume centaining the Census of 1850, we have the various blank schedules furnished to the persons employed. Schedule No. 2 is entitled Stares, and the first column is headed "NUMBER OF SLAVE OWNERS" On page xxiii we have the 'Instructions to Marshale and Assistants." in relation to this schedule, as follows: "Uader heading No. 1, entitled name of staveholders, insert, in proper order the names of the owners of slaves. Where there are several owners to a slave, the name of one only need be entered; or when owned by a corporation or trust "estate, the name of the trustee or corporation."

It thus appears that the number of slaveholders in each State has been acquired by the census and also the number of slaves respectively held by them, for the Instructions say: "The slaves of each owner are to be numbered separately." Here, then, is information that has long been greatly needed. A southern member of Congress, some time since, asserted there were three millions of s'aveholders, or rather more than there were then slaves to be held. Others contend that a very small proportion of the white population of the South hold their fellow men as roperty, and that the whole number of slaveholders, on a very liberal computation, does not exceed 300,000. The great question is solved by the census. But the solution is not such as to strengthen the slave-power, and therefore it is kept secret. The returns of the number of slaveholders are all suppressed. Yet we have most tedious and voluminous details of the number in each State, embraced in no less than 328 "pro-" fessions, occupations, and trades." Thus, we learn that in Virginia there are 2 comb-makers; in North Carolina. 1 author, 9 booksellers, no engraver, no publisher, but 989 overseers; South Carolina has 4 paper-manufacturers, 141 printers, engraver, 3 coppersmiths, and 1,823 overseers. But Mr. De Bow, the Superintendent of the Census, does not think proper to let the public know how many follow the profession and occupation of slaveholder.

TO SLAVES TAKEN AND SUPPRESSED.

The fifth column of Schedule No. 2 is headed Color." The "Instructions" order, "under heading 5, entitled 'Color:' Insert in all cases when the slave is black, the letter B; when he or she is a mulatto, insert M. The color of all "slaves should be known." Of course it is known to Mr. De Bow, and to such friends of the peculiar institution as he may please to intrust with the secret. But it is not prudent to publish to the world the extent to which amalgamation is carried in the Slave States, and hence the returns so positively ordered respecting the "color of 'all slaves" have been totally suppressed. Tae North must not know how large a proportion of the slaves are the children of their masters. MARRIAGES OF COLORED PERSONS NOT RECOG-

At page all we have a summary of all the marriages in the States within the year. To this table is added the significant note: "The marriages include the whites and free colored, except in the Slave States, where the whites only are embraced." So the marriages among a pop ulation of nearly three and a haif millions, are totally disregarded by the United States census. Why? Because concubinage is the rule, and marriage the exception.

INTERNAL SLAVE-TRADE.

The ratio of increase of the whole slave popt-

lation from 1840 to 1850 is stated at 28,87. But this, be it recollected, is the average ratio. Of course the ratio is far greater in Virginia, where the climate is mild, the labor light, and the treat ment comparatively kind, than on the cotton, rice and sugar plantations of the South. It is well-ascertained fact that slaves employed in the sugar cultivation do not increase. On the contrary, after the abolition of the African slave trade, there was a constant decrease in the number of slaves in the British Sugar Islands; and now, in the State of Louisians, there is no increase of slaves except by importation. Heace, if the average ratio is 28.87. it is a very moderate estimate that the natural ratio in North Caroline, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware must be at least 30 per cent. Now, what are the facts?

In the last ten years the ratio of increase in Virginia is. 5.21
Maryland 6.07
Delaware decrease 19.09
North Carolins increase 17.38

Do we ask what has become of the slaves that disappearing from these States? The answer is found in the ratio of increase in the importing